housing 150,000 persons or one quarter of the population. But it is just to refer to the admirable housing estate of the Buckingham and Garnatic Mills. Though a certain amount of rehousing has been achieved, conditions in Ahmedabad are equally bad. R.C.L. found that 92 per cent, of the houses were single-roomed.

The Labour Enquiry Committee which has just concluded its labours at Cawnpore dealt with the question of housing in that city, and the Chairman (Professor S. K. Rudra) remarked that his visit to the slums had convinced him that horses and cows were better accommodated, and I agree with him. A report on housing conditions in Cawnpore was published by the Historical and Economic Society of Christ Church College, with the help of a professor. This report revealed, apart from the appalling overcrowding, incredible insanitary conditions. For example, it particularly emphasises the lack of latrines. One evening at 6 p.m. the students counted more than fifty people using a certain piece of ground for purposes of relieving nature. But these places where human beings have to live have to be seen to be believed. I have seen some of the worst slums in Glasgow, London and Leeds, and they are heaven in comparison. The houses owned by the mills are better and a certain amount is being done by the Improvement Trust. But so much more needs to be done! In one ward of the city the density of population per acre is 1,229 persons. In 1931 the average density of population in the Metropolitan Boroughs of London was 59 persons per acre (Southwark was the highest with 152).

In view of such conditions^ it is not surprising that the workers soon deteriorate. Till recently, at any rate, drink and opium have been scourges; tuberculosis and venereal diseases are all too common. Malaria and hookworm also help to weaken the general physical standard of the worker.